

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

When the Registration law was passed the Democrats were loud in their protestations against it as an attempt to interfere with the freedom of elections, to throw obstacles in the way of voters exercising their rights of suffrage, and especially as a radical device to cut down the number of Democratic votes and thereby swell the Republican majorities and maintain the Republican ascendancy. Fair-minded and impartial men, however, who desired to see a check placed upon the operations of corrupt political managers, and the purity of the ballot-box secured so far as it is possible to secure it by legal enactments, were able to see nothing in the Registry law but a fair and unpartisan effort to carry out these ends, and to make the elections really the expression of the wishes of the majority. We will not undertake to say that the Registry law is the best that could be devised for the purpose, as it is now on trial and its value will be tested by experience; but it is at least a move in the right direction, and its provisions are as fair for one party as the other. The Democrats objected to it, as they have objected to the attempts at reforming the naturalization laws proposed in Congress, and to all other safeguards against fraud and corruption that have been advocated by the friends of law and order, who believe that the safety of our republican institutions mainly depends upon the purity of the ballot-box being secured. In spite of the opposition of the Democrats to the Registry law, however, they have availed themselves of it to pursue their usual tactics with greater boldness and audacity than ever, and the investigation now being conducted by United States Commissioner Biddle proves the existence of a gigantic Democratic conspiracy to carry the coming election at all hazards by a system of fraudulent registration that would literally overwhelm the honest voters of Philadelphia. It is perfectly needless for the Age to fill its editorial columns with asseverations that this investigation is a Republican device to throw discredit on the Democracy, when the evidence clearly and unmistakably shows that the guilty parties are Democrats, and that most of them were voted for by Democratic policemen. The police force have shown themselves to be the active agents of the Democratic managers in this whole affair; and Mayor Fox owes it to himself and to the public to clear himself from the suspicion of being in any way the aider and abettor of the outrage by making an official investigation into the conduct of the men on the police force, and promptly dismiss such as are guilty. This is the least that the Mayor can do, and his plea of lack of official information on the subject will scarcely be accepted by honest men of either party.

The efficiency of the Registry law as a protection against fraud is now on trial, and it is of vastly more importance that this efficiency should be demonstrated in the most decided and unmistakable manner than that a mere party triumph should be secured. If any so-called Republicans are in any way implicated in fraudulent registration, let them be discovered and promptly brought to justice. The Republican party, which relies for support upon the intelligent and thinking portion of the public, cannot afford to appear as the apologist for dishonesty of any kind, and we would rather be fairly defeated than win a triumph by unfair means. At the same time we do not intend to be defeated by any but fair means, and the Democratic managers may rely upon it that any improper device they may resort to for the purpose of gaining the ascendancy in this city will be promptly met and exposed; and as a warning to those unpartisan voters who may be laboring under the delusion that a Democratic success would lead to an improvement in the administration of our public affairs, we need only suggest that the men who are interested in the success of the conspiracy now being ventilated before Commissioner Biddle are not likely to be models of purity if they ever get into offices of trust and emolument.

THE RUSSIAN RIDDLE.

The accounts that Russia is arming are too well confirmed to admit of doubt, and one of the most important problems of European politics is whether she is making her gigantic military preparations for the purpose of giving a final blow to the sick man of Turkey, or with the intention of overthrowing Prussia. Those who favor the latter hypothesis allege that the same policy which now prompts the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany will lead eventually to an assault upon the Baltic provinces of Russia, which contain a considerable number of inhabitants of German descent; they also point to articles in Russian journals which declare that if Prussia thoroughly humiliates France she will necessarily become the rival instead of the friend of Russia; and they allege that the colossal power of Eastern Europe is now preparing to guard her own frontier in the future by insisting that a powerful rivalry shall be maintained by France against Germany. On

the other hand, some Germans discredit this theory altogether. They allege that the good feeling between Prussia and Russia is too well established to be destroyed now by the impetuous jealousies, and that the real object of the military preparations which are attracting so much notice is another crusade against the crumbling throne of the Sultan. The whole world will soon know which of these conflicting theories is correct. It is evident that the Cossack is to play an important part if warlike operations are to be continued in Europe, and in a short time we shall learn whether he is to help France in the hour of her last extremity or to attempt to convert the Mediterranean into a Russian lake.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

In the middle of the heated term of last summer we were threatened with a scarcity of water, and that we were not placed in the same predicament as during the previous season was due to the mercies of Providence rather than to our own good management. After a warning that ought to have been all-sufficient, and with a whole year to prepare against a recurrence of a great calamity, the hot weather of last summer found us with the Fairmount Water Works still unprovided with the proper facilities for supplying the city with water in case the Schuylkill should become so low that it would be impossible to use the present pumping machinery. This should under no circumstances be allowed to occur again, and Councils should immediately take into consideration the whole subject of providing the city with an ample supply of water at all seasons and under all circumstances that human prudence can foresee and arrange for. Last season the matter was delayed, on one pretext or another, until it was impossible to do what ought to be done even if the means had been provided, and the improvements in the water works that Councils did authorize, while perhaps well enough in themselves, were not sufficient to meet the difficulty to which we may be subjected at any time during the summer months. There has certainly now been ample discussion of the subject, and the members of Councils ought to be fully informed as to what the necessities of the city are in the way of proper machinery, and it is time for some definite action to be taken. If it is now determined exactly what machinery is needed, and the appropriations necessary for procuring it are made, the water works can easily be put in proper order before next summer, and all fears of a failure of the water supply removed. The Schuylkill is amply sufficient to supply us with all the water we can possibly use, and it will be our own fault if we ever again suffer from a scarcity at the time of year when an abundance is most imperatively needed.

REDUCED TAXATION.

On the first of October (to-morrow) the new Internal Revenue law, reducing taxation on a number of articles, and abolishing some taxes altogether, goes into effect. It is estimated that the reductions made by this law, together with the changes of the tariff, will reduce the burdens imposed upon the American people for the support of the National Government to the amount of from seventy to eighty millions of dollars, and thus American tax-payers will be relieved of as large an imposition as the sum total of the national revenues ten years ago. The Republican Congress, which had the nerve to impose taxes with an unflinching hand when they were deemed necessary to maintain the public credit, has promptly responded to the popular demand for the abrogation of those which can be most easily dispensed with, and if the iniquitous income tax had been wholly abolished, their action would have been universally hailed in this portion of the country with unmingled satisfaction.

Among the changes which will be especially welcome are the abolition of the taxes on sales of merchandise or manufactures and the abolition of the stamp on receipts. The vexatious statements necessitated by the former were a source of great annoyance to business men, and none of the stamps caused so much trouble as those which the law required to be placed on receipts for sums over twenty dollars. It is easy enough to put stamps on checks or important legal documents, but as payments of money on current accounts are constantly being made at out-of-the-way places where receipt stamps could not be conveniently obtained, a strict fulfillment of the law was next to impossible, and it was, naturally enough, so frequently evaded that it was rapidly falling into contempt.

The income tax, as modified, excepts all who receive incomes of less than \$2000, and this change will enable a very large proportion of those who have been mulcted by this iniquitous imposition to escape scot free hereafter. The tax on railroad receipts is also abolished, and a new impetus will thus be given to the old question whether the fares on some of the steam and city passenger railways should not be reduced.

These reductions, coupled with the reductions in the tariff upon necessities of life like tea and coffee, which are exclusively of foreign growth, will afford material relief to hundreds of thousands of householders, and the moneys rescued from Uncle Sam's clutches will enable them to either make a handsome provision for the proverbial rainy day or to increase their list of comforts and luxuries.

On Monday next the rate of fare on the New York city passenger railways will be reduced to five cents on account of the tax of one-eighth of a cent on the fares imposed by Congress expiring by limitation. This tax of one-eighth of a cent was made the excuse for adding a whole cent, and now that the tax is removed the companies are only doing the least that can be expected of them by going back to the old rates. It is true, many of the officers of the roads contend that they will lose money by the operation, but they are determined to try the experiment, and there is scarcely a doubt that

there will be a fair margin for profit. When will our city passenger railway companies follow the example of New York in this matter? The price of horse feed is not what it was in war times, and with the United States tax discontinued the public have a right to expect some liberality, and at least an effort to return to ante-bellum rates of fare.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

DEPARTMENT

FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTHS' AND LADS' WEAR.

DEPARTMENT FOR GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

ALL THOROUGHLY STOCKED

WITH THE FINEST FALL MATERIALS

AND FASHIONS.

WANAMAKERS,

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—IT IS CON-

ceded by at no are at all conversant

with the necessities of the city in architectural

improvement and embellishment, and where the

expenditure of so large an amount of the tax-payers'

money shall most largely increase the city revenue.

All this being admitted, we ask, Where can

this site be if not upon the Penn Square? Here, in

the very heart of the city. Here, where just such

a public improvement as these buildings should be

is so greatly needed to give impetus and direction

to other architectural improvements that will at

once develop and give direction to the future char-

acter of both Broad and West Market streets. Every

professional gentleman, every merchant and busi-

ness man, is deeply interested that there shall be

no mistake made in this matter of site. Every me-

chanic is, if possible, more interested in having the

new public buildings upon Penn Square, in this,

that artisans of all kinds—it matters not whether

architects, stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters,

iron workers, plasterers, collar diggers, or hot car-

riers—this new location will keep them busy for the

next twenty years and more—not upon the public

buildings themselves, but upon the improvements

the location of said buildings on these Penn Squares

will induce, from Eighth street to the Schuylkill

river, and from Prime street to Columbia avenue,

and even a greater area.

There is no party politics in this question; it

touches equally every citizen, irrespective of his

party; it is more important to each and every citizen

than who shall be Sheriff—than who shall go to Con-

gress—than who shall enjoy the emoluments of the

office of Register of Wills—than who shall be Alder-

man in this ward or who shall be Councilman from

that. Therefore, fellow-citizens, look to it that you

are yourselves of the opportunity now offered of

securing to the city of Philadelphia this most proper

site for the expenditure of this large amount of

money; and to be sure that you have the opportunity

to vote for Penn Square, prepare in advance your

tickets for this purpose, and do not depend upon

finding tickets for this locality at the polls.

S. R. P.

BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.

We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked

Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very

low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.

One lot at 75 cents.

One lot at \$1.35.

One lot at \$1.50.

One lot at \$1.75.

One lot at \$2.

Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and

Embroidered Slippers, at low price.

Best Zephyr, sold full weight.

Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.

Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.

Silk and Jet Buttons. (9 28 wim lm

Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF

SCIENCE.

Corner of SEVENTEENTH Street and MONT-

gomery Street.

The Autumn Course of Lectures will commence

Monday, October 3, 1870, at 7 1/2 o'clock, and be con-

tinued every evening in the following order:

Monday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Chemistry, Prof. Deale, M. D.

Tuesday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Paleontology, Prof. Wagner.

Wednesday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Anatomy and Physiology,

Prof. Townsend, M. D.

Thursday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Astronomy, Prof. Risley,

M. D.

Friday, Natural Philosophy, Prof. Mills, M. D.

Saturday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Education, Prof. Shoemaker.

All are invited, male and female. Admission free.

The best mode of approach is by the Fifteenth

street cars to Columbia avenue, and return by same

route. 9 29 thmsit

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—CARD.

We desire to give public notice that there is no

organized effort being made by the friends of Penn

Square to influence or direct in any way our citizens

on the question of the site for the proposed new

Public Buildings, that there is no money being raised

by assessment on property owners or otherwise to be

used in preparing or manipulating the tickets or

the vote of our fellow-citizens on the subject.

We therefore call upon the citizens of Philadel-

phia to see to it for themselves that the efforts now

being made by selfish members of the Bar and others

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coals, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an undoubted evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3m4p

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3, Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. L. OLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

1876.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

Offer to their customers one of the finest selections of

GROCERIES

Ever Offered to the Public.

TEAS, COFFEES,

NEW BRESS MACKEREL, SPICED SALMON,

SMOKED SALMON, SARDINES,

PEAS, MUSHROOMS,

CIGARS, WINES,

ALDS, BRANDIES,

ETC. ETC.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street.

It 4p Below Chesnut.

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.

\$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only \$15.

\$15 All Real Wool, only \$15.

\$15 Finely made to fit, only \$15.

\$15 Exquisite style, only \$15.

\$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only \$15.

\$15 Brown Diagonals, only \$15.

\$15 Fit for kings, only \$15.

\$15 Beautiful, only \$15.

\$15 Nobly, only \$15.

\$15 Gay, only \$15.

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FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a